







Weekly Updates & Reviews

Issue 15-Monday 7 July 2014

Current Health Event

Emergency preparedness

2 July 2014, in the context of emergency preparedness, WHO Lebanon provided the Lebanese Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) with 13 vehicles with the support of the Kuwaiti emergency fund.

Editorial note:

Risk to public health respect no boundaries and countries need to build strong capacities to respond to emerging threats. Lebanon is no exception where disease outbreaks may represent a real threat.

In compliance with the International Health Regulations (IHR 2005), Lebanon should have the capacity to detect and track acute public health events, sound the alarm when needed and mount coordinated responses.

In this context of emergency preparedness, WHO Lebanon supported the MoPH at several levels.

An emergency operation center (EOC) and a professional training center (PTC) were established as preventive measures in case of emergence of locally acquired or imported disease outbreaks.

EOC can be used in case of epidemic-prone, environmental and natural disasters, other acute public health events caused by accidental or deliberate use of chemical, radio-nuclear and natural disasters.

EOC is part of the WHO's Global Alert and Response (GAR) and is linked to the Strategic Health Operations Center (SHOC) in Geneva and to a network of emergency operations centers around the world.



WHO Lebanon in collaboration with the MoPH also developed an atlas for health facilities in Lebanon using Geographic Information System (GIS) technology.

These interactive maps can be used in responding to public health emergencies.

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Scope of IHR 2005:

The International Health Regulations (IHR 205) are the world's first legally binding agreement in the fight against public health emergencies of international concern such as those caused by new and re-emerging diseases with epidemic potential, as well as those associated with acute chemical or radio-nuclear events.

to assist the network of primary health care centers, the surveillance unit ,the communicable diseases unit and the TB control programme. All those efforts are made toward increasing the ca-

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pacity of the MoPH to respond to emerging pu	b-
lic health threats, in compliance with the Intern	a-
tional Health Regulations (IHR 2005).	

Cumulative Notifiable diseases in

Lebanon (Syrian)						
Disease	2013 Cumul	2014 Cumul*	Jun	Jul		
Vaccine Preventable Diseases						
Polio	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)		
Acute Flaccid						
Paralysis	34(7)	17(6)	2(0)	0(0)		
Measles	1760(232)	207(79)	19(8)	0(0)		
Mumps	14(2)	277(37)	13(4)	0(0)		
Pertussis	59(9)	39(12)	6(0)	0(0)		
Rabies	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)		
Rubella	27(1)	11(6)	1(0)	0(0)		
Tetanus	4(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)		
Viral Hep B	141(8)	114(14)	16(0)	0(0)		
Water/Food Borne Diseases						
Brucellosis	189(12)	121(14)	23(1)	0(0)		
Hydatid cyst	13(3)	9(0)	0(0)	0(0)		
Typhoid Fever	407(21)	88(7)	11(2)	0(0)		
Viral Hep A	1551(220)	651(109)	40(4)	0(0)		
Other Diseases						
Leishmaniasis	1033(1032)	312(310)	12(12)	0(0)		
Meningitis	204(24)	98(10)	12(2)	0(0)		
Viral Hep C	103(4)	42(1)	7(0)	0(0)		

Source: Ministry of Public Health, Lebanon